UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21733
10 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THAILAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note No. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990 and the former's note dated 24 August 1990 (S/21648) concerning measures to be taken by the Royal Thai Government in compliance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to further inform the latter that on 31 August 1990 the Thai Cabinet instructed the Ministry of Commerce to issue necessary regulations banning the import and export of goods to and from both Iraq and Kuwait. The Thai Cabinet also decided to set up a Working Group to study and to outline measures to implement other aspects of sanctions against Iraq in compliance with resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council.

90-21963 1974d (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21734
10 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that immediately on receipt of your note SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, regarding the Security Council resolution 661 (1990) the Government of Pakistan had decided to implement the provisions of the resolution. Details of the specific measures taken by the Government in this respect would be conveyed to Your Excellency shortly.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

90-21945 1806f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21735
10 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General, and further to its note 431 of 14 August 1990 (S/21520), has the honour to transmit information concerning the measures which Australia has adopted, in addition to those listed in the aforementioned note, in order to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

On 31 August 1990 migration regulations were introduced with the express goal of preventing, under S/RES/661 (1990), visits to Australia by Iraqis or Kuwaitis for business purposes. The regulations, which apply in lieu of the generally applicable migration regulations, prevent the granting of an entry permit or visa to enter Australia to any person likely to engage in the sale, supply or promotion of any commodity or product to a person or organization in Iraq or Kuwait; or to any person or organization in Australia or overseas for the purposes of any business operated in or from Iraq and Kuwait.

The Minister may allow at his/her discretion the entry of persons for business activities related solely to the sale or supply of goods for strictly medical purposes; or if such activity provided assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait. The Minister is also entitled to grant exemptions to the general ban provided s/he is satisfied that the activities exempted do not infringe Australia's international legal obligations. If the Minister becomes aware that any person other than an Australian citizen or permanent resident has engaged in activities in breach of these regulations, s/he is empowered to cancel the visa or entry permit held by that person.

90-21951 1898b (E)

READEX
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21736
11 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 30 August 1990 by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stating that Sir David Hannay, K.C.M.G., has been appointed representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

90-21957 1812h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21737
10 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our note Ref. 211/90 dated 31 August 1990 (S/21686), I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the memorandum concerning the economic and financial impact on Lebanon resulting from the Gulf crisis.

I would be grateful if this memorandum would be given urgent consideration by the Security Council in view of alleviating the great economic hardship that Lebanon is facing.

(Signed) Dr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Memorandum concerning the economic and financial impact on Lebanon resulting from the Gulf crisis

The present crisis in the Gulf area and the application by Lebanon of the United Nations Security Council resolutions imposing an economic embargo on Iraq and Kuwait are having a prejudicial impact on the economy of Lebanon and aggrevating the very precarious conditions derived from 15 years of disturbances in this country.

STATUS QUO ANTE

Before the onset of the crisis, the Lebanese economy relied heavily for survival on the incomes derived from its exports, a major proportion of which went to the Gulf area, Iraq and Jordan. The interruption of exports to these destinations is now depriving Lebanon of a major source of income.

About 25-30 per cent of Lebanon's working population had emigrated in the past three decades to the Gulf area, Iraq and Jordan. The remittances transferred by this emigrant community supported the hundreds of thousands of families who remained back home. For a country that imports 70 per cent of its needs, these remittances went a long way towards offsetting the deficit in the balance of trade which has been a constant feature of the Lebanese economy.

From the fiscal standpoint, the Lebanese government covers its expenditures almost entirely through deficit financing as it is unable to collect revenues.

Generally speaking, the physical and institutional infrastructure is in a state of grave deterioration, thus, the Gulf crisis does not only reduce a source of income or close a market. In war-torn Lebanon, its negative effects have a sadly all-encompassing impact.

THE POSITION TODAY

Material Losses and Problem of Returnees

The Lebanese communities in Kuwait and Iraq are estimated at 40,000 and 20,000 respectively. The overwhelming majority of

these communities is engaged in business, crafts, contracting and the professions.

The yearly remittances of the Lebanese community in Kuwait were estimated in 1989 at $US 150 million. Data on remittances from the Lebanese community in Iraq are not available.

The financial assets (bank deposits) of the Lebanese community in Kuwait are conservatively estimated at $US 500 million, while its physical and business assets run into hundreds of millions of US dollars.

One of the severe sequels of the Gulf crisis is that those communities which, at one time, were a great asset to the national economy, are now returning "en catastrophe" to Lebanon where they are bound to augment the mass of the unproductive segment of society. This problem is occuring at a time when thousands of Lebanese families are fleeing Liberia due to the civil war which recently broke out in that country.

Trade-related Losses

Lebanese exports to the Gulf area, Iraq and Jordan had represented approximately 40-50 per cent of all Lebanese exports over the past few years. The disruption of these exports is having a sharp effect on employment and incomes, exacerbating in the process an already fairly critical state of things. This situation has been especially difficult in respect of those trades which over the years, had become entirely geared to meeting the market requirements of the Gulf area, Iraq and Jordan. The resulting losses to Lebanon are estimated at $US 250 million per annum.

The oil imports alone will cost the Lebanese economy an extra $US 300 million per annum over the normal level of disbursements in this domain.

The services sector in Lebanon has been traditionally oriented to servicing the Gulf countries, Iraq and Jordan. The quasi paralysis in this sector, which followed the invasion of Kuwait, is now costing Lebanon approximately $US 250 million per year. Losses in other sectors are estimated at $US 50 million per year.

In the realm of trade credits, reliable banking authorities put the losses incurred by the Lebanese at $US 150 million as a minimum.

Monetary impacts

A particular significant sequel of the Gulf crisis on Lebanon is reflected by the steep devaluation of the national currency which lost within four weeks after the invasion of Kuwait about 46 per cent of its value (see chart). This came as a result of anticipated and actual losses of remittances and exports as well as of a sudden rush on the conversion of Lebanese pound assets into hard currencies, which occured simultaneously with a sizeable flight of capital basically caused by a further deepening of lack of confidence in the country's prospects.

This dramatic drop in the value of the Lebanese pound was immediately translated into a staggering flight of prices of commodities and services, which is understandable in a country that imports almost three quarters of its needs. Coming on top of the hyper inflationary trends hitherto underway, this development has wrought havoc with the system of wages, prices, incomes, etc. and has pushed the country to the limit of despair and desolation. It is now feared that, unless contained very soon, this cascade of misfortunes could lead Lebanon in a not too distant future to a state of awsome social, economic and possibly political upheavals.

SOURCES

- Banque du Liban - Annual Reports 1982-1989,
  Banque du Liban - Studies by the Department of Statistics & Economic Studies,

- Chamber of Industry & Commerce in Beirut - Special Report,

- Lebanese Embassy, Kuwait - Special Report,

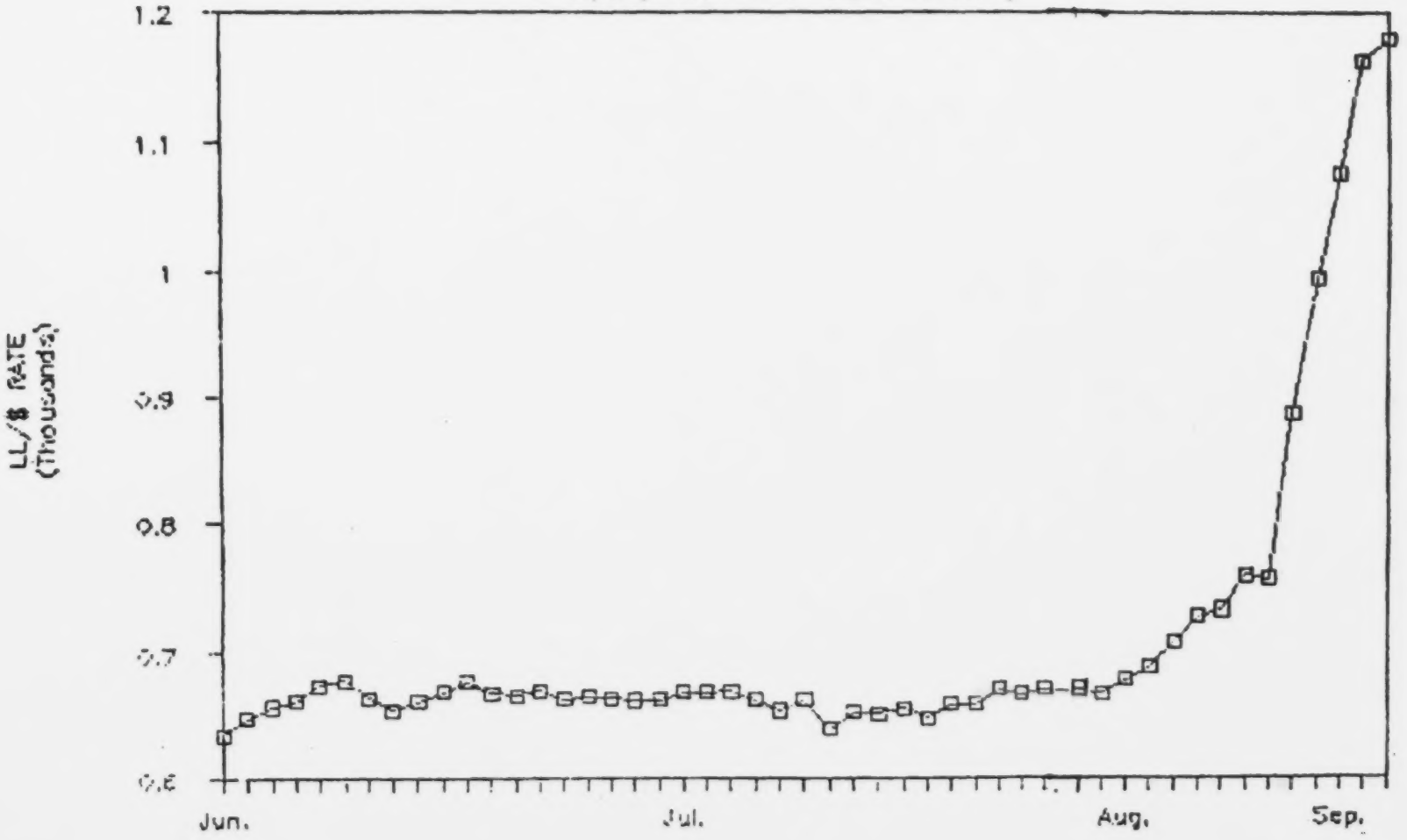
- Office of the UN High Commission for Refugees - Special Report,

- IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, Yearbook 1989.

BANK OF LEBANON
COMPUTER DEPT.

THE LEBANESE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

LL/$ (JUN. ---> SEPT. 6,1990)



UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21738
11 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your notes of 8 and 27 August 1990, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Ecuador, which has expressed its support for the position taken by the Security Council on the invasion and military occupation of Kuwait by Iraq (document A/45/415-S/21509), takes this opportunity to reaffirm its support for the measures adopted under resolution 661 (1990) and reports that Ecuadorian authorities have made the necessary arrangements for the effective implementation of the resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) José AYALA LASSO
Permanent Representative

90-22049 1947j (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/492
S/21739
11 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 11 September 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Japan and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint press statement issued on 10 September 1990 by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom and the Foreign Minister of Japan on the situation in the Gulf region.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas L. RICHARDSON
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the United Kingdom

(Signed) Katsumi SEZAKI
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Japan

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Joint press statement issued on 10 September 1990 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan on the Gulf situation

1. The Rt. Hon. Douglas Hurd, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Taro Nakayama, Foreign Minister of Japan, discussed the problem of the threat to international peace and security posed by Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The Ministers agreed that Iraq's actions were contrary to all norms of international behaviour and clearly contravened the Charter of the United Nations, of which Iraq is a Member, as well as established international law.

2. The Ministers called upon Iraq to fully comply with the Security Council resolutions on this subject and demanded Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. They reaffirmed their support for the objectives of the international community - to end Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait, to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait under its legitimate Government, and to deter further aggression by Iraq.

3. The Ministers called for the full implementation by the international community of the Security Council's economic sanctions in order to secure Iraq's full compliance with Security Council resolutions. They expressed support for the international efforts to ensure the strict implementation of these economic measures and to deter further Iraqi aggression, and so to restore peace and security in the Gulf region. They considered it essential for the international community to achieve its objectives, however long or difficult that might prove to be, and called on all members of the international community to implement the sanctions fully. They welcomed the contributions already being made towards the international forces deployed to restore peace and stability in the region. They agreed that it was essential for all countries to make the maximum possible contribution to this international effort.

4. The Ministers recognized that many countries in the region were facing urgent and serious economic difficulties in conjunction with the application of economic sanctions in accordance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990). They promised to consider what measures could be taken to help the countries affected by sanctions. They also confirmed the importance of continued international efforts in relation to the grave and growing problem of refugees caused by Iraqi aggression.

5. The Ministers strongly condemned Iraq's mistreatment of foreign nationals in Kuwait and Iraq as contravening international law and humanitarian requirements. They called upon the Iraqi Government to allow the free and rapid departure of all foreign nationals wanting to leave, in accordance with Security Council resolution 664 (1990). The Ministers demanded that Iraq cease to interfere with the functioning of the diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and restrain from any action contrary to the status and inviolability of their members.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21740
11 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GRENADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Grenada to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour, on instructions from his Government and with reference to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1-2) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), adopted on 6 August 1990, to convey to the Secretary-General the following response from the Government of Grenada:

> "The Government of Grenada supports Security Council resolution 661 (1990) in principle. The Government of Grenada wishes to indicate that, currently, there are no established trade links between Grenada and Iraq or Kuwait. However, in order to ensure that the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990) are tangibly supported, the Government of Grenada has under consideration measures that would prohibit any future trade between Grenada and Iraq and Kuwait until the situation is resolved."

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21741
12 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has already conveyed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the relevant information concerning the steps taken in conformity with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) dated 21 August 1990 (S/21576).

The extremely heavy impact on the Bulgarian economy as a result of the strict implementation of the sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 661 (1990) has been brought to the attention of the international community by the Declaration of the President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, circulated as document S/21573, dated 19 August 1990.

Enclosed herewith is an updated assessment of the substantial economic losses incurred by my country as a result of its strong commitment to the effective implementation of the sanctions.

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to request urgent consultations with the Security Council, in accordance with Article 50 of the United Nations Charter, with regard to a solution of those problems.

I should be grateful, Excellency, if this letter and its annex are circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dimitar KOSTOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Memorandum on the economic, commercial and financial impact on Bulgaria of restrictions on economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has abided strictly by resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council of the United Nations since its adoption. The decisions taken by the Bulgarian authorities have been based on a position of principle in spite of the fact that the country is going through a severe economic crisis.

The latest official figures indicate that the direct losses of state and public companies by the end of the current year will amount to $1.39 billion. Those losses include:

1. Undelivered 640,000 tons of oil by Iraq as debt redemption towards Bulgaria;

2. Undelivered 2.5 million tons of Iraqi oil to the Soviet Union, contracted by Bulgaria under barter agreements with the latter, amounting to 30 per cent of the country's oil consumption;

3. $618 million of uncollected payments already due for 1990;

4. $205 million in lost exports of goods and unfulfilled engineering and transportation services by Bulgarian organizations.

It is estimated that, should the situation remain unchanged, the losses in 1991 shall be of a similar scale, without taking into account losses resulting from unrealized contracts, deals and profits.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21742
12 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990),

Recalling further subparagraph C of paragraph 3, and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990), and deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of the civilian population and of the foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait,

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,

1. Reaffirms that foodstuffs, medicines and medical assistance are excluded for humanitarian reasons from the sanctions established by resolution 661 (1990);

2. Declares that the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) exclude any action that hinders the supply of foodstuffs, medicines and medical assistance to the civilian population and to the foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait and that under no circumstances shall actions of the Council cause such hindrance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed about the implementation of this resolution.

90-22526 2420Z (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21742/Rev.1
12 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: revised draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990),

Recalling further subparagraph C of paragraph 3, and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990), and deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of the civilian population and of the foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait,

1. Declares that the access to basic foodstuffs and to adequate medical assistance is a fundamental human right to be protected under all circumstances;

2. Decides that, in accordance with the above principle, under no circumstance shall actions be taken, including those resulting from the implementation of Security Council decisions such as resolutions 661 (1990) and 665 (1990), that may hinder access of the civilian population and the foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait to basic foodstuffs, medical supplies and medical assistance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council permanently informed about the implementation of this resolution.

90-22532 2421Z (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/496
S/21743
12 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 30 of the provisional agenda*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 11 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward you herewith texts of statements issued by the Fifth Session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa on the situation in Liberia and on South Africa.

I wish, on behalf of the group of African States at the United Nations, to request you to circulate both statements as official documents of the General Assembly, under item 30 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Ambassador/Permanent Representative
of Nigeria to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group for
the month of September

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX I

Statement of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa on the situation in Liberia, issued on 8 September 1990

1. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa, meeting at Kampala, Uganda, on 8 September 1990, took the opportunity of their fifth session to review the grave situation prevailing in Liberia.

2. The Ad Hoc Committee expressed grave concern at the continuing conflict with the attendant suffering including enormous loss of human lives and destruction of property. It called upon the warring factions to respect the sanctity of human life and to put to an immediate end the wanton and indiscriminate killings now going on.

3. The Ad Hoc Committee took note of the efforts made by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) aimed at bringing an end to the conflict, including the deployment of an ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). The Ad Hoc Committee called upon all the warring factions to observe an immediate cease-fire and to co-operate with ECOWAS in bringing about the normalization of the situation by ensuring an end to violence and restoration of peace and stability and thus facilitating an atmosphere conducive to a peaceful transition to an elected Government.

4. The Ad Hoc Committee equally expressed grave concern at the human tragedy resulting from the continued fighting. In particular, the Committee was gravely concerned at the hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians who have been rendered refugees or displaced, the imminent mass starvation, and the lack of basic needs, including medicines as needing immediate attention. In this respect, the Ad Hoc Committee reiterated the appeal launched by the ECOWAS Monitoring Group to African countries and the international community at large for urgent humanitarian assistance to the people of Liberia. The needs of the Liberian people are basic and very urgent and it is the hope of the Ad Hoc Committee that the international community would give this serious unfolding human tragedy the priority it merits.

5. The Ad Hoc Committee noted with appreciation the role played by the Current Chairman of the OAU, President Yoweri Museveni, in support of efforts of ECOWAS in the search for a solution to the Liberian conflict.

ANNEX II

The Kampala Communiqué of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, issued on 8 September 1990

1. The fifth session of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity met at the invitation of the Current Chairman, His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni in Kampala, Uganda, on 8 September 1990, to review recent developments in South Africa since its last session held in Lusaka, Zambia, on 19 March 1990.

2. Present at the meeting were the following Heads of State:

Uganda: H.E. Mr. Yoweri Museveni
(Current Chairman of the OAU)

Ethiopia: H.E. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam

Zambia: H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda

The following other members of the Committee were present:

Algeria: H.E. Mr. Sidi Said Hamid
Minister of Health

Angola: H.E. Mr. Pascoal Luvualu
Member of the Political Bureau
of MPLA Workers Party and
Secretary-General of UNTA
(Trade Union)

Botswana: The Honourable P. S. Musi
Vice-President

Cape Verde: H.E. Mr. Antonio Pedro Lima
Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs and Immigration

Congo: H.E. Mr. Antoine Ndinga-Oba
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
International Co-operation

Egypt: H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

Mozambique: H.E. Mr. Manuel Dos Santos
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Namibia:	H.E. Mr. Hage G. Geingob Prime Minister
Nigeria:	H.E. Major General I. O. S. Nwachukwu Minister of External Affairs
United Republic of Tanzania:	Hon. Benjamin N. Nkapa Minister for Foreign Affairs
Zimbabwe:	H.E. Dr. N. Shamuyarira Minister of Foreign Affairs

National liberation movements

ANC:	Comrade Nelson Mandela
PAC:	Comrade Johnson Mlambo

3. While the Ad Hoc Committee noted that during the period under review, certain measures in the right direction had been taken by the apartheid régime, it was of the view that even these were too few and ineffectual in terms of fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the Harare Declaration and United Nations consensus Declaration (General Assembly resolution S-16/1). These measures were limited to the lifting of the State of Emergency in three of the country's four provinces and the withdrawal of troops from some townships. The Committee noted that the State of Emergency remained in force in Natal; and even in those provinces where it was no longer in force, the existence of repressive legislation continued to severely restrict political activity. Further, repressive troops not only remained stationed in Natal but it appeared they continued to operate in some townships in other provinces. The majority of political prisoners and detainees had not been freed; and the continued existence of security legislation had had the effect of restricting the very organizations and persons which the régime claimed to have unbanned or removed restrictions from. Indeed, as had been stressed by the Ad Hoc Committee itself in the Lusaka Statement, the structures of apartheid and the myriad of apartheid Laws which held them together remained intact. The South African apartheid régime had not conceded the principle of majority rule nor that the new South Africa should be a united, democratic and non-racial society. In essence, little of substance had been achieved.

4. The Ad Hoc Committee had accordingly reaffirmed the conclusion contained in the report of its Monitoring Group that:

> "There has not been any fundamental or irreversible change in South Africa. The so-called changes which have led some members of the international community to believe that pressures should be relaxed vis-à-vis the Apartheid régime, fall far short of justifying that belief."

5. The Ad Hoc Committee recalled in this connection that in the United Nations Declaration, the international community had committed itself to ensure that

existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African régime to eradicate apartheid would not be relaxed until "the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country".

6. The Ad Hoc Committee was indeed of the view that until the régime complied with the conditions contained in the United Nations and Harare Declarations for the creation of a climate conducive to negotiations, the international community should, at the very least, maintain the present pressures and sanctions as a means of ensuring the full and immediate implementation of the Harare Declaration and United Nations consensus Declaration.

7. In this connection the fifth session of the Ad Hoc Committee commended the Monitoring Group for its comprehensive report and reaffirmed the urgent need for all member States of the organization, as stressed by the last session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the highest political body of the organization, to maintain the African position on the isolation of the apartheid régime and the maintenance of sanctions. Consequently, the Ad Hoc Committee strongly recommended that this position be maintained during the resumed and forthcoming General Assembly session in September 1990.

8. The Ad Hoc Committee condemned the destructive wave of violence as it equally condemned the role of the South African police for its encouragement and active involvement in the violence being perpetrated by Inkatha. The Ad Hoc Committee affirmed that the South African régime, for the time being responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the country, cannot be exonerated from responsibility for these wanton killings and destruction.

9. The Ad Hoc Committee called upon the international community to exert pressure on the apartheid régime to take swift and appropriate measures to put an end to the increasing acts of violence and terrorism perpetrated by the right wing elements of the white community.

10. The Ad Hoc Committee also considered the distressing situation caused by the violent, destructive conflict among the black people in South Africa and appealed to them to close their ranks and present a united front. The Ad Hoc Committee viewed this violence with grave concern and underscored the fact that this situation, if allowed to continue, would be detrimental to the anti-apartheid struggle.

11. The Ad Hoc Committee commended the African National Congress for its initiative in calling for talks with the régime, resulting thus far in the meetings of 2 to 4 May 1990 and 6 August 1990. It expressed the hope that the outcome of these talks would lead to the removal of all obstacles to negotiations, thus facilitating the commencement of substantive negotiations. It called upon all the anti-apartheid forces to co-ordinate their positions, and in a cohesive and united manner to pursue the negotiations with the objective of arriving at an agreement which would guarantee the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa.

12. The Ad Hoc Committee called for increased assistance to the national liberation movements to facilitate their re-establishment in South Africa and to enhance their prosecution of the struggle.

13. The Ad Hoc Committee expressed their deep and sincere gratitude to the Current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, H.E. President Yoweri Museveni, to the Government and people of Uganda for the warm and fraternal welcome and the generous hospitality extended to all delegations to the Meeting.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21744
12 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KENYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your Note No. SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, concerning Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", seeking information on the measures taken by all States in accordance with the provisions of the resolution.

In this regard, I wish to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Kenya has taken the necessary measures to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Emma Teresa SHITAKHA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

90-22250 2287a (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/497
S/21745
12 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 September 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Joint Statement by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan on the situation in the Gulf region issued on 5 September 1990.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Joint statement on the situation in the Gulf region issued on 5 September 1990 by Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Taro Nakayama, Foreign Minister of Japan, and Mr. Eduard Amvrosievich Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, express their deep concern over the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, which is a serious breach of world peace and security.

Both Ministers share the recognition that the above-mentioned act and the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq are unlawful deeds contravening the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the established rules of international law, namely that all States should refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. The two Ministers strongly call for the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the swift restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

Today, when ways are being explored to build a new international order towards the twenty-first century in the historical context of the affirmative changes taking place in East-West relations, the two Ministers share the view that making collective efforts and fully utilizing the various functions of the United Nations for the solution of a regional conflict like this will prove that the international community will be able to secure peace and stability in the future.

From the above point of view, the two Ministers, recognizing the importance of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council with regard to the situation in the Gulf region, consider that it is indispensable for all the States to co-operate in appropriate ways for the immediate and complete implementation of these resolutions.

The two Ministers express their grave concern about the conditions of the foreigners detained in Iraq and Kuwait in contravention of the obligation that arises from international law and the norms of human rights, and strongly call for the related resolutions of the United Nations Security Council to be implemented so that Iraq makes it possible for these foreigners to leave freely for their home countries without any delay. They strongly request Iraq to remove the obstacles that prevent the diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait from executing their functions, and to refrain from any act that violates their status and immunities.

The two Ministers request Iraq to observe the Charter of the United Nations and the established rules of international law, and immediately take the measures set forth in the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

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Security Council

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S/21746
12 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/90(1-2) (1990) of 27 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to state the following.

The Byelorussian SSR is extremely disturbed by Iraq's aggression against a neighbouring Arab country. The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq has triggered a grave political crisis in one of the most explosive regions of the world, the Middle East. Iraq's unprovoked acts of violence constitute a flagrant violation of the basic principles governing relations between States, and a serious threat to international peace and security and run counter to the growing trends we have been witnessing in the world away from confrontation and towards collaboration.

The Byelorussian SSR, faithful to the spirit and to the letter of the Charter of the United Nations and to the norms of international law, is in favour of an immediate settlement of this new source of tension by peaceful political means and, in this connection, it fully supports the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and 665 (1990) of the Security Council which call for securing the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

The Byelorussian SSR expresses the hope that the mobilization of international efforts will make it possible to resolve the conflict in the Persian Gulf as soon as possible and to restore in full the rights of a sovereign State, which have been trampled under foot.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21747
13 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Canada, Finland, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 661 (1990), paragraphs 3 (c) and 4 of which apply, except in humanitarian circumstances, to foodstuffs,

Recognizing that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for foodstuffs to be supplied to the civilian population in Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering,

Noting that in this respect the Committee established under paragraph 6 of that resolution has received communications from several Member States,

Emphasizing that it is for the Security Council, alone or acting through the Committee, to determine whether humanitarian circumstances have arisen,

Deeply concerned that Iraq has failed to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolution 664 (1990) in respect of the safety and well-being of third State nationals, and reaffirming that Iraq retains full responsibility in this regard under international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Fourth Geneva Convention,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that in order to make the necessary determination whether or not for the purposes of paragraph 3 (c) and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990) humanitarian circumstances have arisen, the Committee shall keep the situation regarding foodstuffs in Iraq and Kuwait under constant review;

2. Expects Iraq to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolution 664 (1990) in respect of third State nationals and reaffirms that Iraq remains fully responsible for their safety and well-being in accordance with international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Fourth Geneva Convention;

3. Requests, for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution, that the Secretary-General seek urgently, and on a continuing basis, information from relevant United Nations and other appropriate humanitarian agencies and all other sources on the availability of food in Iraq and Kuwait, such information to be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Committee regularly;

4. Requests further that in seeking and supplying such information particular attention will be paid to such categories of persons who might suffer specially, such as children under 15 years of age, expectant mothers, maternity cases, the sick and the elderly;

5. Decides that if the Committee, after receiving the reports from the Secretary-General, determines that circumstances have arisen in which there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs to Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering, it will report promptly to the Council its decision as to how such need should be met;

6. Directs the Committee that in formulating its decisions it should bear in mind that foodstuffs should be provided through the United Nations in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross or other appropriate humanitarian agencies and distributed by them or under their supervision in order to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the delivery and distribution of foodstuffs to Kuwait and Iraq in accordance with the provisions of this and other relevant resolutions;

8. Recalls that resolution 661 (1990) does not apply to supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, but in this connection recommends that medical supplies should be exported under the strict supervision of the Government of the exporting State or by appropriate humanitarian agencies.

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Security Council

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S/21748
13 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country, Mr. Abdulkarim Al-Eryani, in which he states that the Republic of Yemen has taken appropriate measures to comply with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and provides details of the consequences of its compliance with that resolution.

In a separate letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, I have requested the Council to enter into consultations, on an urgent basis, under Article 50 of the Charter with regard to the impact on the Republic of Yemen of the implementation of resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Letter dated 9 September 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General

1. I have the honour to inform you that, as a member of the international community, the Republic of Yemen is aware that the resolutions of the Security Council are of a binding character. Our representative to the Security Council has already expressed commitment to Council resolution 661 (1990), and we should here like to affirm that the Republic of Yemen has adopted appropriate measures to comply with its provisions.

2. After careful study of the present and future impact of compliance with the resolution, the competent authorities have determined that there have been harmful consequences for the national economy and grave economic difficulties for Yemen and its population which will be aggravated as a direct result of such compliance. This situation constitutes one involving "special economic problems" under the terms of Article 50 of the United Nations Charter. In this connection, permit me to call your attention to the far-reaching relations that have linked our country with both Iraq and Kuwait and to the degree of Yemeni economic dependence on the refining of Iraqi and Kuwaiti petroleum, on expatriate remittances and on the assistance, grants and loans accorded to it by those two countries. The extent of that dependence can be gauged from the attached memorandum.

While my Government is most desirous of meeting its obligations under the Charter in good faith, at the same time it realizes the enormity of the burdens imposed on Yemen by compliance with resolution 661 (1990). By virtue of this present letter it officially requests that the Security Council should enter into consultations, on an urgent basis, with a view to finding a solution to the problems that will arise out of the implementation of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.

(Signed) Abdulkarim AL-ERYANI
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Annex II

Memorandum on the economic and financial impact on the Republic of Yemen as a result of the imposition of restrictions on economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait

This memorandum explains the economic losses that Yemen has already suffered and will continue to suffer as a result of the imposition of restrictions on trade and on transactions in the services and financial sectors with Iraq and Kuwait.

These losses can be classified under the following headings:

Refining of Iraqi and Kuwaiti petroleum at the Aden refinery, and easements accorded by Iraq and Kuwait to Yemen with respect to petroleum for domestic consumption.

Annual grants provided by Iraq and Kuwait in support of the budget.

Assistance and donations for the funding of projects.

Exports to Iraq and Kuwait.

Concessional loans from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED).

Remittances from Yemenis working in Kuwait and Iraq.

Compulsory repatriation of Yemeni expatriates in Kuwait.

1. Refining of Iraqi and Kuwaiti petroleum at the Aden refinery, and easements accorded by Iraq and Kuwait to Yemen with respect to petroleum for domestic consumption

Yemen has contractual ties with both Iraq and Kuwait for the refining of petroleum at the Aden refinery. Any commitment not to refine Iraqi and Kuwaiti petroleum, as required by the contracts in effect, would cause large-scale losses, exemplified by the loss of refining fees and port fees, the costs of the unemployment arising out of the suspension of these contracts and the cost of the interest payments that we should have to assume as a result of the failure to utilize Iraqi and Kuwaiti easements relating to petroleum for domestic consumption. This represents a loss in the order of $39,994,675 for the remainder of 1990. Under the contracts in force, the loss would rise to some $219,663,000 in 1991.

We should further like to indicate here that the quantity of petroleum for the refinement of which contracts have been concluded with Iraq and Kuwait for 1990 is as follows:

Iraq: 2.5 million tons.

Kuwait: 1 million tons.

For both Iraq and Kuwait, this quantity would increase in 1991 to 6 million tons, since contracts have already been concluded with Iraq on refining 5 million tons in 1991, including 2.5 million tons in accordance with the agreement with the Iraqi party allocating this quantity for the domestic consumption of petroleum products, on the understanding that the cost of the shipments purchased would be paid one year after the date of delivery.

2. Annual grants provided by Iraq and Kuwait in support of the budget

Yemen receives regular annual financial support for certain items in its budget from both Iraq and Kuwait, in the following manner:

Iraq

$50 million a year. The remaining allocation of such support for 1990 is $25 million. The loss for 1990 will therefore be $25 million and, in 1991, the loss will increase to $50 million.

Kuwait

$18,336,203 a year, principally in support of university-level and general education services and health care. These amounts have been subject to an annual increase in accordance with the increasing costs of the services that they fund.

3. Assistance and donations for the funding of projects

Both Iraq and Kuwait implement various projects on a regular annual basis, and current financial obligations for projects under implementation are as follows:

Iraq

$70 million for the implementation of a project for a conference centre, a five-star hotel, large meeting halls and their ancillary services.

Kuwait

$8,643,555 for the construction, repair and development of hospitals.

4. Exports

Yemen's non-petroleum commodity exports for 1990 are estimated at $201 million. Most of these exports are products of the agriculture and fisheries sector, and it had been anticipated that exports to Iraq and Kuwait would reach more than $100 million. With a halt to exports to Kuwait and Iraq, the anticipated losses for the last five months of 1990 are estimated at $42 million. It had been

anticipated that, in 1991, such exports would increase at a rate of between 15 and 20 per cent. The sharp drop in the exportation of goods will have an impact on the balance of trade and on economic activity, and unemployment in Yemen, which is already very high, will increase with the influx of expatriates returning from Kuwait.

5. Concessional loans from AFESD and KFAED

Total unutilized loans for projects under implementation or definitively agreed upon are in the order of $US 396,450,000, broken down as follows:

1.	KFAED	$108 000 000
2.	AFESD (based in Kuwait)	$288 450 000
	Total	$396 450 000

Reference should here also be made to the fact that the actual losses may exceed the amounts mentioned above since most of the loans in question represent a share in the funding of projects in which other sources of funding also participate so that, with the loss of financing from the two Funds, other sources of funding are also likely to be lost. The above figure also does not include other project funding arrangements with the two Funds on which agreement had been reached but with respect to which the constitutional procedures for ratification had not been completed, some of which had been in the final stages of consideration.

6. Remittances from expatriates

The national economy will be affected by greater disequilibrium in the balance of payments because of the suspension of remittances from Yemeni expatriates working in Kuwait, which amount to some $250 million. The authorities concerned also estimate that further reductions in remittances from expatriates in other areas of the Gulf because of recent developments in the region will lead to the loss of at least another $150 million.

7. Compulsory repatriation of expatriates from Kuwait

The number of Yemeni expatriates in Kuwait was about 35,000, most of whom have now returned. This is causing an increasingly severe unemployment problem and imposes on the State additional costs and problems in their absorption and in providing them with assistance as a result of the loss of their incomes. In another respect, the influx of returnees continues to involve an enormous financial outlay on transport, since the State has assumed the costs of their homeward travel. It is clear from the foregoing that the direct consequences of the country's compliance with the implementation of resolution 661 (1990) will cost it not less than $1.384 billion.

All of the losses set forth above will also give rise to other, indirect losses in terms of the performance of the national economy as a whole and the enormous difficulties that the Yemeni balance of payments will face at a delicate stage of our history in which we are encountering great economic difficulties and assuming great burdens. Such losses will be exemplified in increasing unemployment, the failure to implement projects and their increased cost, increasing burdens on the general State budget and a fall in the level of interaction with the economies of neighbouring countries. Losses arising out of such indirect effects are estimated at $300 million.

Accordingly, the imposition of the embargo will place burdens on the Yemeni economy that it will be unable to sustain. The Republic of Yemen therefore calls for the provision of the following:

1. The crude oil necessary to ensure the functioning of the Aden refinery at its planned level of operation and on the same terms as previously.

2. Petroleum for domestic consumption on preferential terms.

3. Grants to compensate for those previously provided by Iraq and Kuwait whether in support of the budget or in order to finance projects and ensure their implementation.

4. Long-term concessional loans in order to ensure the implementation of those projects that were being financed by KFAED and AFESD.

5. Concessional loans and other sources of support in order to overcome the anticipated sharp fall-off in the external sector as a result of reduced remittances from expatriates and the drop in exports and with a view to curtailing the negative impact of this situation on the level of performance of the national economy.

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S/21749
14 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 1 September 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China stating that Mr. Jin Yongjian has been appointed deputy representative of China on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credential are in order.

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Security Council

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S/21750
13 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit a letter of 13 September 1990 from His Excellency J. Dienstbier, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to Your Excellency concerning the serious economic difficulties incurred by my country as a result of its strong commitment to the effective implementation of the steps taken in conformity with Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

"The Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic fully and unreservedly endorses Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures to ensure that the resolution is implemented.

"The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic fully joined in the economic embargo imposed upon Iraq. At the same time, the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic expressed their deep solidarity with those United Nations Member States which, in the implementation of Security Council resolution 665 (1990), are ensuring with their maritime forces strict implementation of the economic embargo.

"As has been stated by the respective Czechoslovak authorities, serious economic consequences have resulted from participation of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990). According to some estimates, it led to the direct loss for our economy of over $US 1 billion and the indirect loss (necessity of oil imports from other territories for increased prices, internal negative effects on Czechoslovak enterprises) of about $US 1 billion.

"Let me reiterate that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic will continue, irrespective of the serious economic difficulties, to observe strictly Security Council resolution 661 (1990). At the same time, I am authorized to draw the attention of the Security Council to the special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures stipulated by

Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and to request consultations with the Security Council in accordance with Article 50 of the United Nations Charter.

"(Signed) Jiří DIENSTBIER"

I should be grateful, Excellency, if the text of this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/21751
13 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a Declaration on the Iraq-Kuwait conflict issued at the Nordic Foreign Ministers' meeting which was held in Norway 11-12 September 1990.

I should be grateful is you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lasse SEIM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Text of a Declaration on the Iraq-Kuwait conflict issued at the Nordic Foreign Ministers' meeting, Molde, Norway, 11-12 September 1990

DECLARATION ON THE IRAQ-KUWAIT CONFLICT

The Ministers strongly condemned Iraq's brutal invasion and attempt to annex Kuwait. They demanded that Iraq comply immediately with Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) and 662 (1990) and unconditionally withdraw all troops from Kuwait. Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity must be restored in full.

The Ministers expressed their full support for the sanctions set out in Security Council resolution 661 (1990). In accordance with this resolution, the Nordic countries have implemented stringent boycott provisions. The Ministers stressed that it is essential that all countries comply strictly with the United Nations decision on sanctions, and that questions relating to their scope, including the question of food supplies for humanitarian purposes, be decided without delay by the Security Council. The sanctions must be enforced in accordance with resolutions 661 (1990) and 665 (1990).

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the determination exhibited by the Security Council, which marks a turning point in the history of the United Nations and demonstrates the world community's willingness to revive the principles of collective security.

The Ministers expressed their support of the efforts being made to ensure an early, unconditional implementation of the Security Council resolutions in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict, and called for an intensification of these efforts. The Ministers also expressed their support for those countries in the region that, in the face of considerable sacrifice, are actively contributing to enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council's resolutions.

The Ministers were aware of the tremendous humanitarian needs in the Middle East resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes and wait under appalling conditions in the border areas between Iraq and Jordan and Iraq and Turkey. It is essential that the world community immediately take the necessary steps to prevent a large-scale catastrophe. In this connection they confirmed the willingness of the Nordic countries to provide humanitarian and other assistance to countries that, through no fault of their own, are being inundated by floods of refugees and have sustained economic losses as a result of the conflict.

Iraq's detention of foreign nationals against their will constitutes a gross violation of international law and elementary humanitarian considerations. The same applies to the relocation of foreign nationals in the vicinity of potential military targets. Such conduct displays such deep contempt for fundamental humanitarian principles and obligations under international law that it has aroused the abhorrence of the entire world.

The Ministers were prepared to do everything in their power to ensure the safety of foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait in accordance with Security Council resolution 664 (1990). In conformity with international law, they hold the Iraqi authorities, including in their individual capacities, responsible for the protection, safety and well-being of Nordic and other foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait.

Iraq is also responsible for ensuring respect for and comply with the diplomatic rights and immunities that the embassies and their personnel in the two countries are entitled to under international law.

The Ministers firmly rejected the unlawful Iraqi demand that diplomatic ties with Kuwait be severed, and were determined not to comply with it. They also rejected all attempts on the part of the Iraqi authorities to exercise governmental authority in Kuwait.